

True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN, FEB. 23, 1877.

Republican County Convention.

A Republican County Convention will be held at Paw Paw, on Monday, March 7th, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating 11 delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held at the Opera House, in the city of Lansing, on Wednesday, March 7th, at 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate one Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University.

The several towns are entitled to the following number of delegates:

Albion, 4; Antwerp, 11; Arlington, 4; Bangor, 7; Bloomingdale, 5; Columbia, 6; Hamilton, 5; Hartford, 7; Keeler, 5; Lawrence, 5; Paw Paw, 13; Pine Grove, 6; Deerfield, 8; Decatur, 10; Geneva, 3; Porter, 6; South Haven, 8; Waterville, 4.

HENRY FORD, Ch'n Rep. Co. Com.

Samuel Anderson, H. M. Marshall, John Kuller, John L. Harrison, Rep. Co. Com.

The New York Herald remarks: There are, we suppose, men in the country wicked and base enough, even yet, to hope that the great Arbitration will in some way fail, and, perhaps, even to attempt to make it fail. We warn such persons not to show their heads or their hands too plainly.

Permit me to ask through the columns of the people's paper why it is that while the laboring class, or the poor widow, having a surplus of \$100 or \$200 out of their hard earnings, have, if they loan the same, to pay a personal tax on the amount loaned, while societies, like the Farmers' Society, that have been in existence some years, can loan its surplus funds to the amount of \$5,000 to \$10,000, without being assessed therefor?—"Dixit" in Evening News.

"Dixit!" And how about the matter of societies and associations owning extensive and valuable places of property, such as lodgerooms, halls, parlors, etc., all exempt from taxation, while the humble house of the poor has to bear its full share, and something more, because all the exemptions fall upon those who are not exempted. Gentlemen legislators, how about this?

The New York Herald of the 16th reproves the Hon. and other bulwarking Democratic prints which are counseling perfidy and dishonor. Speaking for the mass of the people it says:

"Let both parties keep their knives and hot-irons well under subjection, for the country will stand no nonsense. Whoever is defeated must bow; the loser must have no resistance, submission, and if the leaders of the party which shall prove to be beaten are wise, they will not lose a moment after the result is declared in giving the most conspicuous and cheerful assent to the result. When Mr. Hayes was making his inaugural address his great rival and opponent, Douglas, calmly stood behind him and good naturedly held his hat. Trifling as the incident seems it is one of the most significant and honorable in our history, and the country demands an equally cheerful and loyal acquiescence from whichever party may now prove to be beaten."

The Richmond Whig, perhaps the most influential Confederate paper in Virginia, in its issue of the 13th inst., speaking of the Electoral Commission, says:

"Whatever the result reached by the Commission, we shall continue well satisfied that the Electoral bill became a law, as the country can afford to acquiesce in the inauguration of a President declared elected by a tribunal legally constituted and clothed with authority to determine the result. But if we are well satisfied with the passage of the Electoral bill, even though Hayes should be declared elected, how rejoiced must those of our Democratic friends who have ever held that Hayes would be illegally and fraudulently counted in, and that Hayes would and should be no resistance. Certainly, if we are to have Hayes, it would be far better to have him under the Electoral bill, under the law, than illegally counted in by the Senate or forced upon the country by Grant's bayonets. If the Democratic have blundered, we are not taking a firm and decided position the first, that the country might understand that they intended not only to respect and uphold the law as it stood, but to compel others to do so also."

The Louisiana Republican, the leading Democratic paper of Missouri, while bitterly denouncing the result of the arbitration of the Presidential election, declares very emphatically and unambiguously against all party bias. It says:

STAND BY THE PRINCIPLE!
The vote of Louisiana, by the decision of the Electoral Commission yesterday, will be counted for Hayes. This is the meaning of it, simple and plain. What next? There will be some, perhaps many, to favor the suggestion that the Democratic members of the Commission withdraw and that the House take such steps as will delay, and if possible defeat, the verdict. We are decidedly opposed to anything of the sort, and there is no reason to suppose that the Democratic members of the Commission and the Democratic majority in the House will follow this bad advice. At the same time we cannot deny that there is abundant provocation for such a policy."

For ten weeks the country was kept on the rack of excitement and apprehension, and seemed highly probable that matters would culminate in something equivalent to civil war. A Joint Committee, composed of the leading men of each party, agreed upon a compromise which submitted the questions at issue to an extra-constitutional tribunal. This tribunal was to try the case on its merits, without prejudice or partiality, and decide whether Hayes or Hayes had been the choice of the people. The Democracy would have been fully justified in refusing to yield an inch, but for the sake of peace they consented to the compromise, and placed their claims in the hands of the people. They did this in good faith, believing their opponents were equally sincere, and believing that no suspicion of partisanship would be allowed to taint the decision."

Notwithstanding, the Democracy should faithfully perform their part of the contract. They are the victims of a miserable cheat, but it is better to be cheated than to break pledged word. They have promised to abide by the decision of the Commission, and the promise must be fulfilled, no matter what the sacrifice. No sacrifice is irreparable which does not involve the loss of honor, and Democracy honor is pledged to stand by the result, whatever it may be and however reached. Therefore, let the game be played out, and let the owners of the marked cards walk off with the stakes. Better to lose by honesty than win by fraudulence."

The Kansas City Times, which has been a violent bulwarking Democratic sheet, has yet the manhood and honesty to condemn the rascally advice of some organs of its party to break up the Arbitration Tribunal and refuse to be bound by its award. It says, in regard to the scheme to procrastinate the count, to the 4th of March, and force another election next fall:

It will be found that a large majority of the Democracy regard this method of heading off the Tribunal precisely as they regarded it when it was proposed to the Republicans might adopt such a plan. They thought then that it would be a breach of faith between parties, as applied to the adoption of the Electoral bill. They thought that it was a means of protracting the damaging struggle and forcing the country into the turmoil of another bitter Presidential contest, would recoil upon the head of the party responsible for it, and there is no reason why

they should not think so still. Throughout the struggle thus far, the Democratic party has held high and honorable ground, and it cannot afford to wrap positions with its adversary seeking success through breaches of faith or shyster tactics of any sort. By the adoption of that bill both parties pledged themselves to submit peacefully to whatever decision might be reached under it, no matter how wrong either might consider such decision to be. Democrats are bound in honor to submit to it, no matter how impossible it may be for them to entertain a particle of respect for it. They now hold a great moral advantage over the Republicans, which they would lose if they should attempt to stave off an adverse decision by interposing false and insincere objections to the votes of Democratic States, only to gain time for eventually pleading the statute of limitations against the decision of a Tribunal to which they have voluntarily submitted their case."

Of the suggestions recently made for an abandonment of the present system of paying certain officers by fees, the Marshall Expounder says:

"The Free Press suggests to the Legislature the consideration of a change in the law so that all our county officers may be paid a regular salary in place of fees, as in the case of County Clerk, Register, etc.—the fees now received by them to be accounted for and turned over to the Treasurer."

"There is certainly no injustice in this proposition, and in all the more populous counties the sums so received would nearly pay all the salaries attached to the county offices. There is no assignable reason why an officer shall have and enjoy the emoluments of an office requiring no more skill or learning than the rest, for which he receives three or four times as much per annum. A great saving to the people might be made by this change, without the least injustice."

On the same subject the Norris Suburban says:

"It is stated that the Sheriff of Wayne county makes some \$15,000 a year out of his office, that in good times the profits of the Register of Deeds are fully as much, and that the County Clerk makes not less than \$10,000 a year. With no personal disrespect to the gentlemen who happen to occupy these positions at the present time, we feel called upon to say that not one of them could earn one quarter of what he is now making at any other business. Is there any good reason why they should be paid so enormously for holding public office? Why should public officers be paid any better than the same kind of talent receives for work in a private capacity? Nobody can tell; and yet for years this thing has been going on, and not a voice has been raised against so manifest an injustice to the people. But it is said these officers receive large sums in the shape of fees drawn from individuals who do business with them, which fees are established by law, and that the income is large by reason of the extent of the business. This is partly true and partly not. The Sheriff receives his house rent and living from the county, and is paid a profit of 200 or 300 per cent. for boarding prisoners. The County Clerk receives a salary of \$6,000 a year from the county, besides all the fees he collects from litigants. The Register of Deeds is furnished at the public expense with an office and with books of record all printed, with the exception of blanks for names, dates and description of property, and all the fees he collects (and sometimes they are in excess of those allowed by law) go into his own pocket. But even if the whole was paid by fees it would be equally a tax on the people, and would make it no more just that the officers should make such enormous profits out of their offices. The fact is the fees were established years ago when the business was small, and in some localities now they furnish no more than adequate compensation. But in Wayne county, where the business is large, the result is as above indicated. The system is wrong, and we hope the Legislature now in session will change it."

The following are a couple of items from the South Haven Sentinel. They want reconciling: "During the winter our exchanges have been teeming with items of burglary, which we have been obliged to forego such pleasure until now. In the Detroit Tribune of Tuesday we find, under a large 'South Haven' heading, the following: 'On Friday night S. G. Lemmon's store at South Haven was broken into and robbed of notes and currency to the amount of \$1,000. Lemmon offers a liberal reward for the arrest of the burglars, but as yet no arrests have been made, though parties living there have been suspected. Of course there is no such man here, and there has been no burglary committed, but we get the item just the same, and add that we trust the officers will be efficient in the discharge of their duties and capture the miscreants who would thus add to giving this moral little village the appearance of a prominent city.'"

"Rev. J. Anderson has placed a lock on his gate. Dr. Woodman has had his wood carried in his shed, John Merson finds fault when he sees people stealing his wood, and now the question is whether Capt. Dyckman will be obliged to carry his wood in the house to save it. One thing we can feel proud of, and that is we never had any wood to lose."

MONDAY, 11th, Feb. 13.—Will you please give your views on the following subject to your daily paper. Should a certain amount of education be required for the right of suffrage? Yes, provided the State at the same time affords the opportunity to its citizens for obtaining at public expense, the "certain amount of education" required. The Post does not believe in making education compulsory, except by the negative mode of making the exercise of the privilege of voting depend upon it. If a man desires to remain in ignorance, and is willing to accept disfranchisement as a consequence, let him do it. But with the education made necessary as the qualification for voting, free to all, few would neglect it, in view of the penalty. It ought, of course, to exclude the willfully ignorant from office holding as well as from voting. No man who will not acquire enough information, if he has the chance, to know enough to know what he is voting about, ought to have that franchise. His ballot will do the country more hurt than the right to use it will do him good. Of course it is not contended that a change upon the basis of an electoral qualification should be made retroactive, or even immediately effective. It ought to go into operation after notice long enough to enable those not yet of the legal voting age to prepare themselves for the test. About the year 1880 would be a good one in which to "resume" on an educational basis.—Chicago Post.

The deliberate suggestion by the Capital, Doon Platt's blackguard paper at Washington, that somebody ought to assassinate President Hayes, in his ride to the capitol to be inaugurated, and that the lamp-posts ought to begin to bear fruit, is an atrocious one, and we hope will be speedily and condignly punished. Platt is a professional slanderer, and his paper is not only abusive within the ordinary limits of polite Billingsgate, but is frequently positively obscene. Happy for the District of Columbia if any law could be found to suppress it and to stretch the editor's neck!—Detroit News.

Assignee's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the village of Kendall, on Wednesday, March 27th, at ten o'clock a. m., on the premises hereinafter described, all the property not reserved from sale by order of the Court, lately belonging to the Michigan Chair Company, assigned to me by said Company for the benefit of its creditors. Said property consists in part of real estate, situate in and adjacent to said village of Kendall, consisting of farming lands and village lots, and appurtenances thereon. A more particular description whereof will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Also, all the personal property of every description lately belonging to said Company, and assigned to me as aforesaid, such as chairs, wagons, stock, lumber, shingles, staves, wood, teams, wagons, hay, and all the other articles of personal property now on hand, and lately used and possessed by said Company. Kendall, Feb. 19th, 1877. H. A. PRATT, Assignee.

Assignee's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the village of Kendall, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1877, all the property not reserved from sale by order of the Court, lately belonging to the Michigan Chair Company, assigned to me for the benefit of its creditors. Said property consists in part of real estate, situate in and adjacent to the said village of Kendall, consisting of farming lands and building lots, with the appurtenances thereon. A more particular description whereof will be given on application to the undersigned. Also, all the personal property of every description lately belonging to said Company, and assigned to me as aforesaid, such as chairs, chair stock, lumber, shingles, staves, wood, teams, wagons, hay, with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Kendall, Feb. 19th, 1877. H. A. PRATT, Assignee.

For Sale Cheap!

One of the choicest residences in the village of Paw Paw, Mich., consisting of a fine dwelling, snug barn, nearly new, ten acres of land, with choice fruit and shrubbery in great abundance. Premises in good repair. For terms apply to R. F. JUDSON, Kalamazoo, Mich. 11437

I am now furnishing as good a chair as is made in this or any other market, and will sell them at reasonable rates for cash. By securing the services of Mr. Miles Lucas, an experienced chair maker I have been enabled to make this offer. Come and see my chairs, and look over the balance of my furniture stock. Respectfully JAMES HUTCHINS, Paw Paw, Aug. 18th, 1876.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing 2000 newspaper, and estimates showing cost of advertising. 1132

A wagon shop and blacksmith shop, with tools for sale or to rent, at Kendall, in Pine Grove. Call or inquire of 1130 mo3 GEO. W. HOWLAND.

E. G. BUTLER,

Dealer in Groceries, Provisions and Feed.

CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE, at Butler's Old Stand, on Kalamazoo Street, Paw Paw.

Quality Good. Prices Low. Call and see for yourselves. It will be to your advantage to come and see me.

E. G. Butler.

LADIES. TAKE NOTICE!

Every lady of Hartford and vicinity is invited to call at Mrs. P. T. HEALD'S MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS STORE, and examine the new and beautiful Perfume and Lilly White combined. Nothing like it has ever been offered for sale in this place. It is pronounced by all ladies who have used it to be the Finest and Best in the market. Remember, you get a beautiful PERFUME AND LILLY WHITE, all in one. Your choice of six different odors. Come and see it, and while you are there please examine my Fall and Winter Stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. MRS. P. T. HEALD, Sole Agent for Hartford, Mich. 11376 100 Trimmings sold at 25 per cent. less than regular prices. 113713

FOR SALE! A HOUSE and LOT on Oak street, between Kalamazoo and Niles streets. Enquire of C. E. GALLIGAN. Oct. 13th, 1876.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease—Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used—free of charge—with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. Parties wishing the prescription will please address: 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N.Y. 11376

ERRORS OF YOUTH!

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, set forth a remedy which he used, and which he found to be the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence JOHN B. COHEN, 42 Cedar street, New York. 11376

PLYLE'S O. K. SOAP

The Champion WASHER & BLEACHER In HARD or SOFT Water.

Nobody will want the soft, sticky, unprofitable, Yellow Soaps, after using PYLE'S CLEAN, HARD, O. K.

Pyle's O. K. Saleratus is a first-class, healthy Bread preparation and all who study their interest should ask their Grocer for these honest articles. Manufactured by James Pyle, New York.

VAN AUKEN & CO.

For a short time only, For a short time only, For a short time only.

AT COST AT COST

Ten per cent. below Cost Ten per cent. below Cost.

20 per cent. below Cost.

A. VAN AUKEN & CO.,

Will for a limited number of days, offer their entire Mammoth Stock at cost, and large portion from TEN to TWENTY per cent. below COST.

DRY GOODS

In immense quantities to be sacrificed.

Dress Goods

at any price to suit.

A large stock of Clothing, Clothes, Fancy Suitings, Flannels, Blankets, etc., from Cost to 20 per cent. below cost.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Trimmings, etc.

HATS, CAPS, Boots and Shoes.



Leave your orders for CLOTHES

now, before the busy season commences, as 20 per cent. will be saved.

The above are facts that will be proven to you on giving us a call.

We have a large surplus of goods and must sell them. Price is no object. The goods must be sold.

Don't fail to buy now. You can get just what you want and save largely. Come and see us. Very Respectfully,

A. Van Auker & Co.

We shall continue to pay two cents a pound above the market for all the good Butter that comes in.

Spectacles in Steel, Silver, and Gold Frames & Holland's Standard Gold Pens, at Lowest Prices. Particular attention given to repairing. 1136

W. B. KINNEY,

DEALER IN



ELGIN WATCHES

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

Opposite the Court House, where will be found at all times a full stock of goods in his line.

VAN AUKEN & CO.

LUCAS' FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

Chairs, Bedsteads and Cabinet Ware, Cheap. The Lucas Chair, the best in the market. Repairing done. Cane-seat Chairs—cane. Be sure and see my stock before purchasing. Rooms opposite Court House. GEORGE LUCAS. 1111

MISS L. STEBBINS



(Successor to Miss Maggie Maguire.) Has just received a choice stock of Fall and Winter Millinery, and would be pleased to have the Ladies of Paw Paw and vicinity give her a call before purchasing elsewhere. Dress Making in connection. Remember the place: Miss Macuire's old stand, over E. Smith & Co.'s store. 1127

JAMES H. PRATER



PHOTOGRAPHER. EXCELSIOR GALLERY over Butler's Grocery, Paw Paw, Mich. Come and See me.

KOONS & ROSSEAU



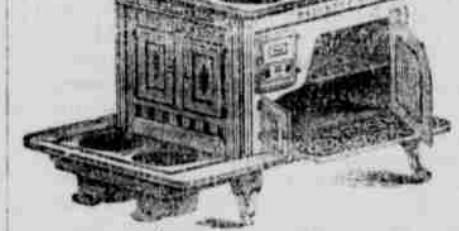
HARNESS, TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS.

Horse Clothing of Every DESCRIPTION.

Old Stand, Main Street, Opposite Court House.

E. P. HATHAWAY & CO.

DEALERS IN—



TIN, SHEET IRON, AND COPPER WARE!

North side of Main street, opposite the Court House, Paw Paw, Michigan.

All orders, in their line, promptly attended to. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Hathaway & Wernicke, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Paw Paw, January 14th, 1877. E. P. HATHAWAY, C. WERNICKE.

The business will be carried on by E. P. HATHAWAY & CO.

W. B. KINNEY,

DEALER IN



ELGIN WATCHES

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

Opposite the Court House, where will be found at all times a full stock of goods in his line.

VAN AUKEN & CO.

PAW PAW RAILROAD.

Trains from Paw Paw connect with the same named Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad at Lawton, going east and west. LEAVE PAW PAW. 6:50 A. M., returns from Lawton at 7 A. M. 9:20 A. M., Mail Train, east. 1:20 P. M., Mail west, and Way Freight east. 3:30 P. M., Kalamazoo Accommodation, east. 6:20 Trains return to Paw Paw on departure of Michigan Central Train from Lawton. JOHN HILLING, Sup't.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Time Table, Dec. 10, 1876.

	*Mail.	*Kalamazoo Accom'n.	*Night Express.
Chicago, Leave	5:00am	5:50pm	9:00pm
Kalamazoo, Leave	5:45	4:35	9:45
Lake, Leave	6:40	5:25	10:35
Michigan City, Leave	7:35	6:20	11:30
New Buffalo, Leave	8:30	7:15	12:25
Three Oaks, Leave	9:25	8:10	1:20
Buchanan, Leave	10:20	9:05	2:15
Niles, Leave	11:15	10:00	3:10
Dowagiac, Leave	12:10	10:55	4:05
Decatur, Leave	1:05	11:50	5:00
Lawton, Leave	2:00	12:45	5:55
Kalamazoo, Leave	2:55	1:40	6:50
Galesburg, Leave	3:50	2:35	7:45
Battle Creek, Leave	4:45	3:30	8:40
Marshall, Leave	5:40	4:25	9:35
Albion, Leave	6:35	5:20	10:30
Jackson, arrive	7:30	6:15	11:25
Jackson, depart	7:35	6:20	11:30
Grass Lake, Leave	8:30	7:10	12:25
Chelsea, Leave	9:25	8:05	1:20
Dexter, Leave	10:20	9:00	2:15
Ann Arbor, Leave	11:15	9:55	3:10
Ypsilanti, Leave	12:10	10:50	4:05
Wayne Junction, Leave	1:05	11:45	5:00
G. T. Junction, Leave	2:00	12:40	5:55
Detroit, arrive	4:45pm	11:00am	8:10am

	*Mail.	*Jackson Express.	*Evening Express.
Detroit, Leave	7:00am	4:20pm	6:50pm
G. T. Junction, Leave	7:15	4:35	7:05
Wayne Junction, Leave	7:40	5:10	7:30
Ypsilanti, Leave	8:15	5:45	8:05
Ann Arbor, Leave	9:10	6:40	9:00
Dexter, Leave	9:55	7:25	9:45
Chelsea, Leave	10:50	8:20	10:40
Grass Lake, Leave	11:45	9:15	11:35
Jackson, arrive	12:40	10:10	12:30
Jackson, depart	12:45	10:15	12:35
Albion, Leave	1:40	11:05	1:25
Marshall, Leave	2:35	11:55	2:20
Battle Creek, Leave	3:30	12:50	3:15
Galesburg, Leave	4:25	1:45	4:10
Kalamazoo, Leave	5:20	2:40	5:05
Lawton, Leave	6:15	3:35	6:00
Decatur, Leave	7:10	4:30	6:55
Dowagiac, Leave	8:05	5:25	7:50
Niles, Leave	9:00	6:20	8:45
Buchanan, Leave	9:55	7:15	9:40
Three Oaks, Leave	10:50	8:10	10:35
New Buffalo, Leave	11:45	9:05	11:30
Michigan City, Leave	12:40	10:00	12:25
Lake, Leave	1:35	10:55	1:20
Kalamazoo, arrive	2:30pm	11:50am	2:15am

*Sunday excepted. Saturday and Sunday exc. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

South Haven Division. Leave Kalamazoo, 5:00 p. m. Pass Gables, 4:56. Arrive at South Haven, 7:00. Leave South Haven, 6:40 a. m. Pass Gables, 6:46. Arrive at Kalamazoo, 10:10 a. m.

YOU

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All kinds of

FURNITURE

Picture Frames,

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AND BABY CARRIAGES

The Most Practical

Clothes Wringer

Ever Invented

AT THE

Furniture Room

M. P. ALLEN.

MAIN STREET, PAW PAW

PAW PAW MARBLE WORKS.

Before purchasing MONUMENTS or TOMBS, investigate the matter a little. Agents talk and everything to induce you to give your order. I employ NO AGENTS, and for that reason you can save ONE-FOURTH IN PRICE. Call and see me. I. A. WHITMAN, Sole Proprietor, Paw Paw, Michigan.